

## REMARKS

The above amendments to the above-captioned application along with the following remarks are being submitted as a full and complete response to the Official Action dated April 22, 2003. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to give due reconsideration to this application, in connection with the Request for Continued Examination filed herewith, to indicate the allowability of the claims, and to pass this case to issue.

### Status of the Claims

Claims 1-22 are under consideration in this application. Claims 1-2 are being amended, as set forth in the above marked-up presentation of the claim amendments, in order to more particularly define and distinctly claim applicants' invention.

### Additional Amendments

The claim is being amended to correct formal errors and/or to better recite or describe the features of the present invention as claimed. All the amendments to the claims are supported by the specification. Applicants hereby submit that no new matter is being introduced into the application through the submission of this response.

### Prior Art Rejection

Claims 1-16 and 21-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being rendered obvious by U.S. Pat. No. 6,293,802 to Ahlgren. (hereinafter "Ahlgren") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,456,938 to Barnard (hereinafter "Barnard"), adjacent claims 17-19 as being rendered obvious by Ahlgren, in view of Barnard, and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,857,855 to Katayama (hereinafter "Katayama"). These rejections have been carefully considered, but are most respectfully traversed, as more fully discussed below.

A body movement training method of the present invention, as now recited in claim 1, comprises: storing images of at least one trainer in a server; providing mobile image communication between a trainee and the server; taking at least one image of the trainee at a training or sport site; searching the server for at least one of the images of said trainer with a *corresponding movement* to said image of the trainee based upon a request of the trainee sent

from a **portable mobile phone communication terminal** via the mobile image communication to the server; sending said searched image of the trainer to the portable mobile phone communication terminal via the mobile image communication; displaying side by side said searched image of said trainer and said image of the trainee on the portable mobile phone communication terminal. The mobile image communication is implemented by a mobile network system, and Internet.

Applicant respectfully submits that none of the cited prior art references discloses, teaches or suggests “searching the server for at least one of the images of said trainer with a corresponding movement (page 12, line 7) to said image of the trainee based upon a request of the trainee sent from a **portable mobile phone communication terminal** (Figs. 2-20; page 10, lines 10) via the mobile image communication to the server” as recited in claim 1 according to the invention.

As admitted by the Examiner on page 3, lines 7-8, Ahlgren’s computer system 1602 is not physically mobile. Neither is it portable nor does it support mobile phone communication. The palm-held personal computer *1A* in Barnard was relied upon by the Examiner to teach a mobile image communication device comprising a display 28. However, the device *1A* is equipped with a dGPS receiver 17 to display only a golf course map (Abstract), but not body movement images of trainee/ trainer, nor does it support mobile phone communication.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is an intermediate circular orbit (ICO) satellite navigation system used for determining one's precise location and providing a highly accurate time reference almost anywhere on Earth. A GPS unit receives time signal transmissions from several of the 24 satellites designed and controlled by the United States Department of Defense, and calculates its position by triangulating this data. In order to measure the time delay between satellite and receiver, the satellite sends a repeating 1,023 bit long pseudo random sequence; the receiver knows the seed of the sequence, constructs an identical sequence and shifts it until the two sequences match. Different satellites use different sequences but broadcast on the same frequencies while still allowing receivers to distinguish between satellites. There are two frequencies in use: **1575.42 MHz** (referred to as L1), and **1227.60 MHz** (L2).

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPS>

On the other hand, the first-generation mobile phone technology, using FDMA. Each cell has about 1000 channels or frequencies in the **824~849MHz** range, and must use a different set than neighboring cells to avoid interference. The AMPS band was taken from the same 806~890MHz frequency band which was originally UHF TV channels 70~83. The third-generation mobile phone technology- Personal communication system (PCS) is not a single standard, and it covers both CDMA and GSM networks operating at **1900 MHz** in North America. In other words, mobile phone communication systems use different radio frequencies from the GPS frequencies.

Although satellite telephony (INMARSAT) is available, the satellite simply retransmits whatever signals it receives. A mobile phone communication terminal logs into a ground station rather than a satellite. In other words, the mobile phone communication terminal, at most, *indirectly* connects to a satellite, rather than *directly* communicates with a satellite as a GPS receiver.

A location based service (or LBS) in a cellular telephone network is a service provided to the subscriber based on her current geographic location. However, the position is known either by user entry or a GPS receiver that she carries with her, i.e., the mobile phone terminal is separated from the GPS receiver. The use of a GPS function built into the cell network is typically designed to operate via the known geographic coordinates of the **base stations** rather than with the GPS satellites to determine the location of the mobile phone terminal. The knowledge of the base stations coordinates is owned and controlled by the network operator, and not by the end user of the mobile phone terminal. Examples of location based services might include finding the closest Italian restaurant via existing databases. Only until the end of 2002 (after the filing date of the application), GPS enhanced cellphones (a cellphone having a GPS chip integrated therein) become available under the federal mandate Enhanced 911 (E-911).  
[http://www.compukiss.com/populartopics/tech\\_gadgetshtm/article691.htm](http://www.compukiss.com/populartopics/tech_gadgetshtm/article691.htm)

In short, there are clear distinctions between the palm-held personal computer **1A** of Barnard with a dGPS receiver and a mobile phone communication terminal according to the invention as of May 2, 2001, the filing date of the application such that one skilled in the art trying to improve the Ahlgren system would not be motivated to look into Barnard.

Even if a physically mobile device comprising computing and display capabilities might be known before the application as alleged by the Examiner (page 3, lines 9-10

of the Action), a physically mobile phone communication device comprising computing, displaying, and mobile phone communication capabilities was not known before the invention. Hence, even if, arguendo, a person of ordinary skill were motivated to combine the teachings in Ahlgren and Barnard, such combined teachings would still fall short in fully meeting the Applicants' claimed invention as set forth in claim 1 since, as discussed, there is no teaching of "searching the server for at least one of the images of said trainer with a corresponding movement to said image of the trainee based upon a request of the trainee sent from a **portable mobile phone communication terminal** via the mobile image communication to the server" in either Ahlgren or Barnard.

Katayama and other cited prior art references fail to compensate for the above-mentioned deficiencies.

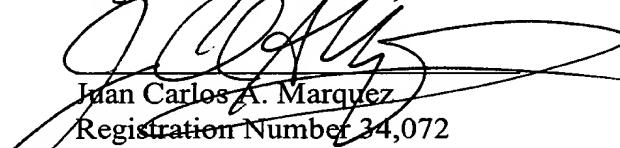
Applicants contend that Ahlgren and its combination with other references fail to teach or disclose each and every feature of the present invention as disclosed in independent claim 1. As such, the present invention as now claimed is distinguishable and thereby allowable over the rejections raised in the Office Action. The withdrawal of the outstanding prior art rejections is in order, and is respectfully solicited.

In view of all the above, clear and distinct differences as discussed exist between the present invention as now claimed and the prior art reference upon which the rejections in the Office Action rely, Applicant respectfully contends that the prior art references cannot anticipate the present invention or render the present invention obvious. Rather, the present invention as a whole is distinguishable, and thereby allowable over the prior art.

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully solicited. Should there be any outstanding issues requiring discussion that would further the prosecution and allowance of the above-captioned application, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicant's undersigned representative at the address and phone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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